Capt F. L. Harwell

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII — FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1839. — NO. 1146

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, at the Town House, on Saturday 1st April, 1839,

ORDERED, That the following constitute the Board of Fire Wardens for the present year:—

JOHN McRAE, Esq., Chief Fire Warden.

Assistant Fire Wardens.
- SAM'L T. HAWLEY, Esq., Ward No. 1.
- JOSEPH BAKER, Esq., " 2.
- JOHN H. COOK, Esq., " 3.
- D. A. RAY, Esq., " 4.
- JAS. H. HOOPER, Esq., " 5.
- THO. L. HYBART, Esq., " 6.

ORDERED, That the following gentlemen be appointed the Committee of Vigilance, within the several Wards of the Town, for the present year:—

1st WARD.—Arch'd McLauchlin, Owen Houston, Joseph Hollingsworth.

2d WARD.—C. T. Gardner, Jas. Baker and Edw. W. Willkings.

3d WARD.—J. Arey, B. Rose and J. D. Starr.

4th WARD.—L. S. Belden, Jas. Martine and Geo. McNeill.

5th WARD.—M. McPherson, A. A. McKethan and W. McIntyre.

6th WARD.—Joshua Carmon, R. C. Belden and O. P. Stark.

7th WARD.—Jas. Kyle, Jas. Millar, Ch's Benbow.

From the Minutes,
JOHN McLAURIN, *Town Clerk.*
May 14, 1839. 45-1m

FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received, at his old stand in the Lafayette Hotel, Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Corded Collars; Flain Bosoms; Gum Suspenders; Windsor, Rose, Almond, Fancy, and white Shaving SOAP; Lip Salve; Bears' Oil; Antique and Macassar Oil; Florida, Lavender and Cologne Waters; Otto of Roses; Cold Cream; Essence of Bergamot; Cream of Almonds; Dressing, Clothes, Hair, Whisker and Tooth Brushes; Razors; Razor Straps; Pantaloons' Straps; Ivory Dressing Combs; best Spanish Cigars.

OLDRIDGE'S
BALM OF COLUMBIA.

The grand capillary virtues of the BALM OF COLUMBIA are as follow:—The small bottle, price 50 cents, prevents the hair from falling off, in forty-eight hours from its first application. The middle size bottle, price 75 cents, not only stops the hair from falling off, but likewise, in three weeks, causes a new growth to appear. And the largest, at a dollar, gives, in general, a good head of hair to a young person.

N. B. It makes whiskers and beard grow *rapidly.*

JOSEPH HOSTLER.
May 13, 1839. 45tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1839.

George Allen and Angus Martin, in support of the Last Will and Testament of John McCallum.

vs.

Henry Jolly, Mary Jolly his wife, and Jas. McCallum.

ISSUE DEVISAVIT VEL NON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Jolly and Mary Jolly his wife, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, printed in Fayetteville, N. Carolina, that they personally appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why the aforesaid paper writing shall not be admitted to probate, as the last Will and Testament of John McCallum, dec'd.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

FAR. MARTIN, C. S. C.,
By N. KNIGHT, D. Clk.
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Jonathan Hailey, Charles Hailey, John W. Hailey, and others,

vs.

Lorenzo Hailey, Leon Permenter, Mary and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioners should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1839.

Abscilla Hailey,

vs.

Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, Leon Permenter, Mary Permenter, and John Permenter, heirs at law of Ruffin Permenter, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause, if any they have, why prayer of petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1839.

NORFLEET D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*
[45-6w—Pr. adv. $3 50.]

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27, 1839. 43tf

LOOK HERE!

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BURAGE & LOFTIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to call on Wm. E. Burage, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

WM. E. BURAGE,
JOHN K. LOFTIN.
April 25, 1839.

Notice.

WM. E. BURAGE having taken the Store lately occupied by Burage & Loftin, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a complete and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Cutlery, Tin-ware, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as have ever been offered in this section of country. Country Merchants and others are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Milledgeville, Montgomery county, N. C., 45-3w
May 2, 1839.

Notice.

LOST or mislaid, a Note made by Thos. H. Massey and Joseph Arey, for Thirty-one Dollars and Ninety Cents, six months after 10th Oct., 1838, payable to Hannah Ragland, Executrix of George Ragland. All persons are forewarned from trading for said Note, as the payment has been stopped.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
April 22, 1839. 42tf

ADVERTISEMENT.

PLUTO AND THE DISEASES.

Old Pluto lately call'd his clan
Of agents round him to a man,
To know at once the reason why
The Yankees take so long to die;
Quoth he "Alas! there was a time,
They all came posting in their prime,
But now I think the villains try
With old Methuselah to vie,
Since all they do is done with speed,
But dying fast to serve our need;
For in their land of notions cunning,
Of pushing, crushing, driving, dunning,
(Upon my conscience) it would seem,
All things but dying went by steam,
So now they hardly recompense us,
For making out the yearly census,
Thus I have called you in a row,
The reason of this fact to show,
That we may plan some method clever,
To coax them here as fast as ever,
And help our friends to cut a shine,
Who make great coats of bits of pine.
Sir Fever, you begin the story,
That robs your manes of half their glory."
"My liege I own with many a sigh,
I can't persuade the rogues to die,
I bake, and roast, and fry, and stew them,
I pour hot lava through and through them,
And of their heads with eager pains,
Hot ovens make to burn their brains;
But all in vain, for as I think
To give a fare his final pink,
The villain frowns a calm defiance,
And swallows with profound reliance,
A dose of things called Peters' Pills,
Which all my bubbling lava chills,
And instant stops the work of slaughter,
And leaves his blood as pure as water."
Here grim Dyspepsia put his chat in,
"My liege—my liege, the truth he's pat in,
For even my plans are oft demolished,
By that deceiver's arts so polished;
I choke the stomach, sour the chyle,
Distend the spleen, disturb the bile,
And guard so well each leak and drain,
That all that enters must remain,
But then when all is smooth and nice,
To send my job home in a trice,
He takes those awful pills of Peters',
As gaily as a glass of bitters,
And all my agents, left and right,
Are put to instantaneous flight;
Indeed it sometimes makes me laugh,
To see the rascals scampering off."
Now Palsy pale his voice intruded,
I too, great Pluto, am included,
In the unfortunate diseases
This doctor drubs whene'er he pleases;
I take my man, and gripe his bowels,
Though stup'd the while in smoking towels,
And shake him as the fit increases,
Until you'd think he'd fall to pieces;
But when I hope in earth to cram him,
In steps that Dr. Peters—d—n him,
And makes my patient in a shock,
As sound and steady as a rock."
"And I," quoth Jaundice, "do my best
To kill, but fail like all the rest,
As when those pills begin to play,
I must be off like yesterday.
For soon the cheeks I marked for doom;
Begin like any rose to bloom."
Groan'd Colic—"My complaint's the same,
And I am losing all my fame;
Those Pills of Peters', I'm inclined
To think, pervade the very wind,
For wheresoe'er I go to work,
They fall upon me like a Turk:
So—(all unequal to the strife,)
I run away to save my life—
And if the past were bound to curse,
The future will be ten times worse;
For by a patented machine,
Which I in Gotham late have seen,
He makes with ease, I've heard him say,
Five hundred thousand pills a day!
So that the chance is very small,
Of people dying there at all."
Here Headache—Tapeworm—Indigestion,
And Gout—by turns took up the question;
Then followed ten blue devils, whining,
With Scurvy, Ague, and Plague repining,
At that unsparing scourge of ills——
By all men known as "PETERS' PILLS."
The king of terrors look'd the while,
As though his soul were turned to bile;
And poured ten thousand oaths of dread,
On the devoted Doctor's head;
Then thus address'd the gentle crew;
"Sweet devils, this will never do,
Your tyrant must be bribed by Death,
Or there's an end to losing breath,
At least if he's above temptation,
The only way to save the nation,
Is by a Yankee speculation—
For instance, pay the rogues, so prying,
So many dollars each for dying;
Or (which the end as well fulfils.)
For swearing against PETERS' PILLS."
Up whirr'd at once that hungry pack,
With Death fresh mounted at their back,
All shrieking wild with hope and will,
For vengeance on the gallant pill.
And hence all ye who'd fain resort,
For cash in hands to Pluto's court,
Step forth at once, nor wait for thinking,
But take *no* pills, and die like winking.
But ye who'd laugh at Colic grim:—
Who'd shake old Gout from breast or limb,
Who'd make slow fever skip away,
As nimbly as a hunted flea:
Who'd drive hot Headache from your noddle,
Who'd make both Spleen and Scurvy toddle,
Who'd force Dull Care to take a trip;
Or give Old Death himself the slip;
Come one, come all, and have your wills,
BY PATRONISING PETERS' PILLS. 45-2w.

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

SIR PHILIP.

THIS thorough-bred and truly beautiful HORSE, 5 years old, will make his first season this Spring, and will stand at the Plantation of Wm. S. Latta, (and may be seen frequently at his Stable in Town,) Averasborough and McArthur's Bridge.

SIR PHILIP is a beautiful dark bay, handsomely dappled, black mane, tail and legs, full 16 hands high.

Sir Philip was sired by Optimus, and dam by Sir Archy.—For full Pedigree and terms, see handbills of the day.

ISHAM DRAKE,
Groom for the Owner.
March 26, 1839. 38-2m

SALISBURY HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hague, Esq., (formerly owned by W. H. Slaughter,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendent, Col. EDWARD YARBROUGH, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character in all "*Old Rip*," or any other Southern State.

Gentlemen who are fond of *good fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds*, and Stables *well supplied* with grain and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a *superior Ostler*, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, *Proprietor.*
April 24, 1839. 43-4w

A Card.

COL. YARBROUGH is *truly* anxious to see his *old friends* and former *customers* at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

PETERS'S VEGETABLE
PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.
March 9, 1839. 38-8teow

Children's Toy Books,

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

WM. E. COFER,
Merchant Tailor,

BEGS leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.

P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.

W. L. C.
May 4, 1839. 44-1m.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*f*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.
April 27. 43-tf.

Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, 1500 acres of LAND, about 14 miles below Fayetteville, part lying on the Cape Fear River, the other part Pinewood Land. There is an excellent stream running through said Land, with a SAW MILL, (in operation) and several other sites which would answer for Wool or Cotton Factories. The above Land will be offered at private Sale till the first of May. If not sold by that time farther notice will be given.

ALFRED JACKSON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 23, 1839. 29tf

The above will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th of May inst. It will be offered in separate Tracts. Terms made known at sale.

ALFRED JACKSON.
May 1, 1839. 43-tf.

Notice.

THE Repairs of the Court House in the County of Robeson, will be let out to the lowest bidder, at the Court House square, in the Town of Lumberton, on Monday the 27th day of May, 1839, which will be the fourth Monday in the month.

Plan of the work, with the requisite conditions, will be made known on the day.

Bond, with security, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

J. D. BRIDGERS,
R. C. RHODES, } *Committee.*
April 18, 1839. 42-5w

Jewett's Chemical Remedies,

FOR the cure of Rheumatism, Scald-head, Fever sores, White Swellings, Headache of all kinds, Bowel Complaints, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Liver Complaints, loss of appetite, local pains of all kinds, Tetters, Ringworms, Corns on the feet, Burns, Ulcers of all kinds Sore Eyes, and almost all kinds of nervous complaints,—consisting of the following preparations, to-wit: Cerates, Liniments, Lotions and Pile Salve.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine has been recently received, and is for sale at the Book Store, where numerous certificates of their astonishing cures may be examined.

May 4, 1839. 44-4*w*.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 27th of December, a negro man named CARLISLE, dark complected and rather slow spoken, six feet in height, and very stout built. It is supposed that he is lurking in the neighborhood of D. McEachern's Bridge, in this County, or in the vicinity of Marion Court House, S. C., or near Ford's, in the edge of Marion District, at all of which places he has relations. For his apprehension and safe delivery to me, I will give the above reward, or $25 if lodged in Jail so that I get him.

43tf] JENNET McNAIR.
Cowper Hill, Robeson County, April 28.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in June next, the following pieces or parcels of Land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1836 and 1837, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:—

400 acres between North River and Hood's Creek, belonging to the heirs of Jonathan Bryant.
500 do. on Indian Creek, belonging to the heirs of Mitchell.
300 do. in Elizabeth Neck and Beach, belonging to the heirs of John Smith.
860 do. on North West River, belonging to the heirs of James Flowers.
520 do. on Poplar Branch, belonging to James Hillbern.
150 do. on Middle Swamp, belonging to Joseph R. Flowers.
480 do. on Town Creek, belonging to Daniel Leonard.
240 do. on Lockwood's Folly, belonging to Mary Swann.

[WM. HANKINS, *Sheriff.*
April 20, 1839. 43-*ts*

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1839.

The Bank of Cape Fear,
vs.
The heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd. } *Scire Facias.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Thomson Douglass, Alexander Douglass, Mary Grey Douglass, Ellen D. Douglass, Sally F. Douglass, Martha C. Douglass, and John A. Douglass, heirs of James Walter Douglass, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for said Defendants to appear the next term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to shew cause why the Lands of James W. Douglass, which descended to them, should not be sold to satisfy the claim of the Plaintiff.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of March, A. D., 1839, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

41] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

FROM THE CHERAW GAZETTE.

SILK.

We saw, a few days since, a quantity of most beautiful cocoons, made by worms fed this spring by Capt. Charles Vanderford of our town. They are of snow whiteness, brilliant lustre and very large. Three of those made by worms of the first day's hatching weighed 90 grains, being an average of 30 grains each, floss off. But those from the second and third day's hatching (not gathered when we saw them) are considerably larger. The worms began to spin on the 30th April, 27 days after they were hatched.

Now from the 1st of May, when the feeding of a second set of worms might commence, to the 9th October, beyond which time the morus multicaulis affords tender and succulent leaves, there are 162, or six times 27 days. If, therefore, eggs kept on ice can be made to hatch at any time during summer and autumn, as experience seems to prove, six additional crops of silk might be made by Capt. Vanderford, or seven in all, if he had the eggs and the ice house, by the 9th of October; provided the worms should always commence spinning in 27 days after hatching; and it has been found that they commence in a shorter time during the heat of summer, than in the cool weather of spring. What Capt. Vanderford could do, any one else could do with the same care. As it requires more hands to attend the worms for the first two or three weeks, than for the remainder of feeding time, some of the hands might then be employed, after the first crop of the season, in gathering and reeling the cocoons. It requires, at most, not over three hands to attend worms enough to make a crop of 100 lb. of reeled silk. If then these three hands could make seven, or even six crops in a season, it would be 200 lb. to the hand which at $5 per hand would be $1000.

We would advise no one to give up or neglect other business for the purpose of commencing the silk culture, with an expectation of realizing $1000, or even $500 to the hand, annually. If the data before us would seem to warrant such an expectation, still the thing has never been done; and it is possible it never may. Our wish is only to induce men to experiment for themselves, and that with proper caution. Many will do it, and the result will teach others as well as themselves what can be done. But do not the facts before the public render it probable that those who enter earliest upon the experiment will be most richly as well as soonest rewarded? For if the profits may be made as great as is supposed or any thing like it, the rush into the business must, after a time, reduce them.

The expense of making an experiment need not be great. The business ought to be conducted on a small scale at first, by persons unacquainted with it. Otherwise disappointment and failure would most probably be the result of the errors into which they would be likely to fall.

Morus Multicaulis buds for an acre, (say 1500) even at the last spring's prices, would cost only $45. The next spring, they may not cost the third of it. Let every person not satisfied with the income from his present agricultural products, plant a few acres, or one acre, or the half, or fourth, or tenth of an acre, in morus multicaulis, and procure a *few* silk worm eggs of the white mammoth variety, and let him go to work, first on a small scale, and then on a larger, as he gains experience. The expense in this way will be small, and the profit *may* eventually be great. The present is not the season of the year for planting the multicaulis; but it is a suitable season to look out for the eggs. The worms, the first year, may be fed on the leaves of the native mulberry, if no better can be had.

How to make a speculation.—Among the Public Defaulters is Gordon D. Boyd, late Receiver of a Land Office in Mississippi, in which office he was retained long after the fact of his defalcation was bruited abroad. We perceive that his lands, amounting to upwards of 20,000 acres, are advertised for sale, by the U. S. Marshal, in the Mississippi papers, for the purpose of paying his default. But what is the fact? These lands cost a sum amounting to nearly a third of the amount for which Boyd is said to be a defaulter, ($80,000;) and if they were ever paid for at all, were paid for with the money belonging to the government, received from other purchasers of lands. They cost him about $25,000, at the minimum price of $1 25 per acre. Now, the government has seized upon them, not as its own property, which they are, but as Boyd's, though never paid for, or, paid for with the government's money: and, being chosen spots, and sold, not for cash, as government lands are, but on 1, 2 and 3 years' credit, will, it is supposed, command an average of not less than $10 an acre, or $200,000! So that Gordon D. Boyd, by using $25,000 of the public money in buying public lands, will be enabled to pay up his whole default of $80,000, and retire from the field a gainer by the transaction of $120,000 nett. Who would'nt plunder Uncle Sam, when instead of being thrust into the penitentiary, as Toby Watkins was, one can get such fat pickings as this?

How is it that Public Defaulters have so rapidly multiplied within the last few years? May it not be, to some extent at least, attributable to the fact that the office-holders have been compelled to relinquish a portion of their salaries to raise electioneering funds, in the different States, and that their salaries were consequently inadequate to their support? The Government commenced by plundering them—and they thought it but fair, we suppose, in turn, to plunder the Government! Thus corruption, beginning at the head, spreads through the system! There is no cure but in decapitation.

Rail Road Stocks.—The following article from the Boston Atlas presents the eligibility of Rail Road Stocks as an investment in a light deserving of attention.

RAIL ROAD STOCKS, as an investment, are every day becoming more and more popular, even among the most timid.

In favor of such stocks, there is one argument, which we do not recollect to have seen in print and which yet deserves the earnest attention of every one, who wishes to place the property of minors in a stock *bringing in good income*, AND AT THE SAME TIME CONTAINING (from the very nature of the case) THE UNERRING ELEMENT OF DOUBLING ITS OWN VALUE EVERY TWENTY FIVE YEARS.

The population of the United States doubles every quarter of a century. It is fair to presume that *this double population* will, in 1864, furnish, to a Rail Road, *double the quantity of freight, and double the number of passengers* which the population of 1839 furnishes. *The business* of a Rail Road, *being thus doubled*, will furnish even more than *double the present nett income*; because the expenses do not increase in the same proportion, as the increase of business. ALADDIN.

Fine refreshing rains have recently fallen in this section, and not before the farmers began to wish for it. The weather is perhaps rather cool for corn to grow fast. For wheat, oats, &c. the temperature and seasons are excellent. The cool rains will probably retard the progress of the "bug," which is complained of on some farms. The wheat crop generally, we understand, is promising.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Paganini, the great fiddler, it is said, is ill, past recovery. He leaves a fortune estimated at two millions of dollars.

A Borrower.—We have a shrewd suspicion that this article will meet the eye of a certain man we wot of, who is in the habit of regularly reading our paper, without rendering the *quid pro quo*. He is one of those shifty patrons of the press who has a knack of "just looking over" his neighbor's paper, "merely to see if there is any news stirring," forsooth! He "don't care any thing about it in a general way"—is loudest in his censures—always *threatening* to subscribe for some other,—yet among the first to steal a guilty glance at our columns!—Now, dear fellow, you perceive that we know you like a book, so "confess the corn." Look this paragraph in the face, and say whether you are reading *your own paper*, or one your neighbor has subscribed for, and paid for, or ought to pay for, and no doubt will pay for!

There are but two ways, friend, to atone for your numerous sins of omission and commission: the one, henceforth and forever to let your ne ghbor read his own paper without molestation—the other, to subscribe and pay for it yourself. We should prefer the latter.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

BEAUTY OF THE JEWESS—*By Chateaubriand.*—Fontaine asked me one day, why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men. I gave him a reason at once poetical and Christian. The Jewesses, I replied, have escaped the curse which has alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and the rabble who insulted the Son of man, scourged him, crowned him with thorns, subjected him to ignominy and the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Saviour—they loved, they followed him, they soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment which she kept in a vase of alabaster; the sinner anointed his feet with a perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his grace and mercy to the Jewesses; he raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother, Lazarus; he cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate Judge to the woman in crime. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy woman accompanied him to Calvary; balm, and spices, and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre: "woman, why weepest thou?" His first appearance was to Magdalen; he said to her, "Mary!"—At the sound of that voice Magdalen's eyes were opened, and she answered, "Master!" The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.

A Case of Suicide—Mr. *Woodman Wheeler*, of Petersham, (Vt.) was found hanging dead in his barn on Tuesday of last week. The cause of this suicide, as it has been told us, is somewhat singular. Mr. Wheeler, a month since, was a hearty old bachelor, verging upon three score and ten. But though old, his heart was not insensible to the "tender offices and affairs of love." In an unguarded hour, as it seems, he plighted his troth to a lady—we cannot say exactly how far. In another moment "he did repent him of the rash act," and earnestly sought a release from the galling though silken chain. The lady was tenacious, and our bachelor generously offered one hundred dollars for a discharge. The lady pleaded blighted hopes, and tearful as became her sex, would only accept of twice that sum. The repentant lover thought this extortion, and refused; the pertinacious angel called him a trifler, and threatened a suit for breach of promise. He took counsel legal, then of his purse, and—married her. On the day of the wedding he left her, and never saw her more. The day of his suicide was the day fixed for her removal to his house. "Liberty or death," thought the sighing husband—and debarred of the former, he embraced the latter. The means were emblematic of his fate; to escape the chafing of a silken cord, he hung himself with a *log chain.*

Barre (Vt.) Gazette.

A Suggestion.—The administration party occasionally stand in woful need of a convenient man to do its *chores* without asking questions. The nominee of the party in the Edgecombe district, to oppose Mr. Stanly, having declined to accept the nomination, the Newbern Spectator respectfully suggests that John Branch be sent for.

Col. Barnard E. Bee, Texan minister plenipotentiary to Mexico, left this city on Saturday in the Woodbury for Mexico. We understand he bears the olive branch of peace; the object of his mission being to obtain the recognition of Texan independence on the part of Mexico, and to form a treaty of peace, amity and commerce with that republic."—*N O. paper.*

A Fair Proposition.—The Louisville Journal states that some wag or other has written to Amos Kendall and applied to be appointed Postmaster of that city. He offers, if appointed, to steal all the money which comes into the office, and to share it equally with Amos. As it is hardly probable that any one will exceed this offer, his chance is regarded as good.

Swartwouted.—This word is coming into use among the southern planters, when speaking of their runaway negroes. A late Alabama paper contains an advertisement commencing "Swartwouted from the subscriber on the 6th inst. my negro Jim," &c. The Sub-Treasury hero is likely to be immortalized.

Of the children in the Prussian dominions, between the ages of seven and fourteen, it is calculated that 14-15ths are educated in the public schools.

Communications.

WHIG MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 18, 1839.

According to previous notice, a portion of the citizens of the County of Cumberland, opposed to the present administration, met at the Court House, when, on motion, Dr. Benjamin Robinson was appointed Chairman, and Elijah Fuller and Arch'd A. T. Smith Secretaries.

A Committee of three was appointed by the Chairman to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, consisting of John W. Huske, William B. Wright and Edward J. Hale, Esqs., who retired and shortly made the following Report:

The Committee appointed to embody the views of this meeting in relation to the present aspect of public affairs, recommend the adoption of the subjoined Resolutions, as setting forth some of the measures, the agitation of which by the party in power is deemed to have operated prejudicially upon the public interests, and a few cardinal principles of our institutions, the denial or neglect of which has been productive of those acts of misgovernment, that corruption, mismanagement, and unfaithfulness in the discharge of public trusts, which have so long afflicted the country and disgraced its Administration:—

1. *Resolved*, That the power of Government is derived from the People only, and should be exercised in conformity to their will; and that any attempt on the part of the Federal Executive or his subordinate officers to influence or control that will, is corrupting, and dangerous to the liberties of the People.

2. That the Federal Executive is empowered by the Constitution to recommend to Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient—but that any interference with the deliberations of that body, either in the bestowal of patronage or otherwise, is illegal and unconstitutional, and that the exercise of such illegal influence, being a marked policy of the Democratic party, has resulted in violations of the public will, and in great detriment to the public interests.

3. That the officers of Government are the agents of the People, and are at all times responsible to them through their Representatives;—that it is not necessary for the Representatives of the People to prefer specific charges against any individual officer before an investigation into his official conduct; that the documents and papers of the several Departments are the property of the people, and are subject to be examined by their Representatives whenever they may deem it necessary for the public good; that the denial of these sound Republican principles was an efficient cause of the many and gross defalcations and unfaithfulness in the discharge of public trusts, which illustrate the late and present administrations of the Federal Government; and that this meeting view with well founded alarm, the opposition made to a thorough investigation of the official conduct of the People's agents by the members of the Democratic party in the last Congress—evincing a greater devotion to the success of party than to the interests of the People, and the long established principles of Republican Government.

4. That the practice of the Democratic party of rewarding individuals for partizan exertions is favorable to large appropriations and wasteful expenditures, for if the subordinate offices of Government, created solely for the better conduct of public affairs, are held to be spoils to be seized by the strongest, party policy will dictate their increase, and the best security for the faithful discharge of official duty will be lost in the precariousness of official tenure.

5. That liberal appropriations for the public service are both necessary and proper, but that the extravagance and waste of the public moneys, during the late and present Administrations, inscribe legibly upon the list of the *People's duties*—THOROUGH REFORM.

6. That the form and spirit of the Government adopted by the several States is essentially Republican and not Democratic; and that upon the preservation, entire and unaltered, of its Republican features, is our best reliance for the perpetuity of our free institutions.

7. That the Public Lands are the common inheritance of the People of the several States, and that the proceeds from sales thereof should be divided among the States for the benefit of the People, and that the relinquishment of the same to the States within whose borders they lie, or the retention of the fund for the purposes of Revenue, is unequal and unjust to the States and the People.

8. That the Independent Treasury being a divorce between the Government and the best interests of the People—being unsafe, insecure, and corrupting as a fiscal measure; placing the Revenue immediately under the control of the Executive instead of the legislative department of the Government, as wisely ordered by the Constitution, and being further an insidious blow aimed at the credit system, whose existence is the result and is co-extensive with free institutions,—meets with our decided disapprobation.

9. That as Republicans, jealous for the free course of public opinion, we oppose the Independent Treasury scheme, believing that its merits or demerits are merged in the higher considerations whether public opinion or its Federal agents should have the control in public affairs.

10. That whatever differences of opinion hath heretofore existed, or still exist, betwixt individual members of the Whig party upon the right of Instruction, so called, none doth or hath ever existed upon the right of the People, through their immediate Representatives, to make known their wishes to their Senators in Congress; and that the Resolutions passed by the last General Assembly of this State, known as the Rayner Resolutions, did express in an authentic shape, the will of a majority of the People of North Carolina as to the matters therein set forth, and that our Senators the Hon. Bedford Brown and Robert Strange, in declining to obey that will, violated their theretofore expressed principles and professions.

11. That the action of our Senators in reference to said Resolutions, was in high contempt of the majesty of the People of North Carolina.

12. That this meeting cordially approve of the political course of our late Representative the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, and recommend him to the People of the District as a suitable candidate for a seat in the next House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

13. That we concur in the propriety of holding a Convention at Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 25th inst., and that the Chairman appoint ten Delegates to represent this County.

On motion, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed in conformity with the last Resolution: Hector Stewart, Dr. John McKay, Alex'r McLean, Thos. Munroe, John E. McRae, Col. Peter McKellar, John W. Huske, Archibald A. T. Smith, D. G. McRae, Christopher Munroe, Col. Arch'd McNeill.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion of C. J. Orrell, Esq.

Resolved unanimously, That this meeting approve of the National Convention to be held at Harrisburg, for the purpose of recommending candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and that our Delegation at Rockingham be requested to vote for the appointment of a Delegate to represent this District therein, with instructions to vote for the nomination of HENRY CLAY for President.

On motion, the Delegates have leave to fill any vacancies that may occur.

On motion, the Editor of the Observer, and all other Editors in the State, friendly to the dissemination of true political principles, are requested to publish these proceedings.

BENJ. ROBINSON, *Chairman*.

ELIJAH FULLER, A. A. T. SMITH, *Secretaries*.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROBESON COUNTY MEETING.

The Whig meeting at the Red Banks in the County of Robeson, on the 11th inst., was organized, on motion of Wm. McNeill, Esq., by the appointment of John Gilchrist, Chairman, and Dr. Neill McNair, Secretary. After an address from the Chair, on the political aspect of the times, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That free governments are instituted for the common benefit of the people, and that they have a right to inspect minutely the official conduct of their servants, with a view of correcting abuses or rewarding merit.

Resolved, That we have no confidence in white-washing Committees;—that they are party instruments for suppressing truth and deceiving the people.

Resolved, That as the public domain is the common property of the States, each of them is entitled to a rateable share in the distribution; and to give a part thereof to one and withhold from another, is contrary to sound policy and to every principle of equity and justice.

Resolved, That the Sub-Treasury is a system of quackery, for it rejects the lessons of experience, deranges the currency, and increases the patronage of the Executive, already too great for the public safety.

Resolved, That the removal from office for opinions' sake is characteristic of despotism, and a corrupt violation of the spirit of the Constitution, which prohibits Congress from abridging the freedom of speech and of the press.

Resolved, That this Administration, being propped by falsehood and corruption, must necessarily be of short duration, if virtue and intelligence are not banished from the earth.

Resolved, That Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is entitled to the gratitude of his country for his untiring and patriotic zeal in ferreting out and exposing to public view the corrupt practices of the Administration.

Resolved, That we have the highest confidence in the ability and patriotism of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and that we will support him for the office of President, should he be a candidate.

Resolved, That an independent Judiciary is the best security against the encroachment of Executive power.

Resolved, That we will reciprocate at the ballot-box the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY'S fidelity in the discharge of his public duties.

Resolved, That Dr. Warren Alford, Dr. Ed. McQueen, Daniel Graham, Dr. Neill McNair and John Gilchrist be delegates to represent the Whigs of this County in the Convention at Rockingham on the 25th inst., with power also to unite in the choice of a Delegate to the Harrisburg Convention in December next.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy thereof transmitted to the Editor of the Observer for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Officers thereof.

JOHN GILCHRIST, *Chairman*.
NEILL McNAIR, *Secretary*.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING.

On Wednesday, the 8th instant, (the meeting having been previously advertised,) a respectable number of the citizens of Montgomery county met in the Court House in Lawrenceville. Edmund F. Lilly being called to the Chair, in a brief and appropriate manner explained the objects of the meeting, when Nathaniel Knight being appointed Secretary, the Chair nominated a committee of six to draw up and report resolutions, which committee was composed of Dr. John H. Montgomery, Thomas Pemberton, Esq., Thomas E. Scarbrough, Calvin W. Wooley, James M. Lilly, and Eli W. Christian, who after retiring for a short time, through Dr. J. H. Montgomery reported the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, first, That the confidence we have heretofore reposed in the integrity, patriotism and intelligence of our late representative, the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY, has not been impaired, and that we cheerfully agree with the patriotic citizens of Anson and Richmond counties, in recommending him as a suitable person to represent us in the next Congress of the United States, from this District.

Resolved, secondly, That the public lands are the property of the people of all the States of this Union, and that the policy of the late and present administration of the general government, in surrendering them to the new States by pre-emption laws, by graduation laws, and other kindred expedients to purchase popularity in the *New States*, is a base betrayal of public trust, and deserves the reprobation of the American people.

Resolved, thirdly, That the Sub-Treasury Scheme of the present administration, which has, by *order of the Executive*, been in practical operation for the last two years, (in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere) and which the party in power seek to make the permanent law of the land, is well calculated (if established by law) to concentrate all the money power of the country in the hands of the *Executive*—to render the public money less safe—to make a ruinous distinction in value between specie and paper money—to give to office-holders the former, and to the people the latter—and may be looked to as the main cause of the many heavy losses which have lately been sustained by the government in the defalcations of its collecting officers.

Resolved, fourthly, That we regard the proscriptive policy of the late and present administrations, in dismissing from office *faithful* public agents for opinions' sake, and appointing to office political partizans *not trust-worthy*, who possess no other qualification than entire devotion to the party in power, as one other fruitful source of defalcation in the revenue officers of the government, and deserving the condemnation of the American people.

Resolved, fifthly, That we disapprove of and despise the shuffling and prevaricating course of our present Senators in Congress, in regard to the plain instructions given them by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at their late session, and despite of the boasted professions of respect of their party for Legislative instructions, and must regard it as another evidence of the hollowness and insincerity of *modern* democracy.

Resolved, sixthly, That we approve of the plan of holding a Convention at Rockingham, on the 25th instant, of Delegates from the several Counties of this Congressional District, for the purpose of promoting the election of our *long tried and faithful* Representative, the Hon. Edmund Deberry: And further approve the plan of holding a Convention at Rockingham, on the —— day of ——, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the General Whig Convention to be held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, next Winter, and that we will appoint Delegates to the said District Convention.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following persons were nominated to attend the Convention at Rockingham on the 25th instant, to-wit:—John M. Allen, Francis Locke, Col. Daniel A. G. Palmer, Eben Hearne, John B. Martin, Eli W. Christian, Dr. J. M. Worth, Nelson Harris, Thomas Pemberton, William Swearingen, Stephen Crump and Nathaniel Knight.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, That the Secretary transmit the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer Office, with a request that he, and all the Whig papers throughout the State, publish the same.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

EDM'D F. LILLY, *Chairman*.
NATH'L KNIGHT, *Sec'y*.
Lawrenceville, N. C., May 12, 1839.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Not a great while ago, two rowdies of this County, having somewhat against each other, came into contact by the law of a very powerful attraction, (but by the by not a very amorous one,) to settle their difficulty in a summary way, or to get deeper into difficulty in a summary way, just as you please. So vehement were they, that fist and skull, thumbs and eyeballs, would not do long; it was soon mouth and mouth. One of them lost a good *bit* of his upper lip, and the other lost his under lip entirely, as I was informed. It matters not, Mr. Editor, whether they contended about the right ownership of the pieces of lip severally, when they were picked up out of the sand to be sowed on, (and it was said they did,) one thing is certain, if the poor fellow who lost his under lip is a Democratic Republican, the job is done for him—he is ruined—politically ruined, and it will be well if the party do not thrust him out of the camp—not because he is politically unclean, but because he is *lubially* defective—not being able to say either *bank—monster—federalist—or tariff*; for these you know are the *battle* words—the *Shibboleths* of the party.

There is before me, Mr. Edior, in the North Carolinian of the 4th instant, a *windy* communication, signed "one of the people," which I would notice; but how shall I get at that, which is so much like the creation at its first account?—"without form and void &c." Though it has some tangible features, and one runs as follows:—"*a federal whig meeting*"—"*the federal party*"—"*But he federal party*"—"*federal whigs*"—"*federalists*"—"*the federal politicians*"—*the federal politicins of Anson*"—"*the federalists*"—*the federalists of this district*"—"*the federal party*"—"*the federalists of this district.*" With the above, and other like sublimely precious morsels, the communication is spiced over; and all this will give it a fine zest for the party in this county, for no other expressions seem to fit their mouths, or suit their ears so well. Mr. Morris and all, gabble them about without judgment or mercy. Now if the party would be advised by a whig, I would suggest to them the propriety of reducing all these beauties of *Democratic rhetoric* to doggrell verse, and singing them to the tune of Old Hundred, as an introduction to the services of all their political meetings. To be serious, Mr. Editor, I am at a loss which most to admire, the coarse imbecility of some, or the criminal insincerity of others of our political opponents. I do not know how it is elsewhere, but in this county a whig is not permitted to publish his own political faith,—no sir, nor to understand the faith of the party with which he acts; some little Loco Foco priest, in the tender mercies of his nature, will relieve him of the trouble—he will tell him what his faith is—he *will* understand the faith of his party for him, and he will be sure to make federalists of the whole. Does the whig demur! it is to no use; he must be a federalist—he and his party *are* federalists—real old-fashion blue light federalists whether they will or not. All this, sir, is done for effect. The term federalist being odious, they think by identifying the whigs with the old federal party, and pouring upon them all their vile political purlieus, to break the whig ranks in Anson, and thus secure the election of Mr. Morris; "but let them mock on." I know as much of the people of Ansqn as "*one of the people*" does, and "*I can assure you they are not to be led by the nose in this way.*"

Another feature of the Communication is, probably, an inadvertent exhibition of the true cause of the chagrin and uneasiness of the party: "*Mr. Deberry has been long enough in the receipt of eight dollars per day.*" Aye, there's the rub! No man has any right to even a *nub-end* from Uncle Sam's crib unless he is one of the spoils party. The thing shows for itself, and needs no comment.

Another feature of the Communication is its abuse of Henry Clay, which I shall briefly notice hereafter; and, by the way, I have some important things to say to the people of Anson, which I hope they will hear patiently and consider well.

ANOTHER OF THE 1160 WHIGS OF ANSON.

Anson County, May 15, 1839.

The communication signed "A True Whig," is received, but a portion of it being illegible, we are obliged to decline its insertion.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

AN HONEST ROGUE.

In looking over the correspondence between Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, and his peculating underlings, we fell upon the following rare specimen of honesty in a rogue. He had gorged himself with the public money under the eye of the Secretary, who would not remove him, and he had the frankness to confess his own villany, and throw up the office of which he confessed himself unworthy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 25, 1838.

Dear Sir: With this, you will receive my account current, aggregate of moneys received, and account with the Treasurer of the United States, which have been delayed in their transmission by my leaving the office, and there being no mail at Greensburg during the last month.

In this I also tender you my resignation as receiver of public moneys, being no longer worthy of the trust; and in conclusion, must recommend Mr. T. N. Baylies as a gentleman more worthy to fill the vacancy than any one of the present applicants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PARIS CHILDRESS.

Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

Childress was and is a defaulter to the amount of $12,448 76. The following is the Secretary's mild and complacent letter in reply to the foregoing, *accepting* his resignation, without a symptom of displeasure, or a hint at a prosecution:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 19, 1838.

Sir: Your resignation of the office of receiver of public money at St. Helena, has been received and accepted; and I have to request that the balance of public money in your hands may be placed in the Union Bank at New Orleans, to the special credit of the Treasurer. I am, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Esq. *St. Helena, La.*

It appears from Mr. Woodbury's previous letters to this same receiver, that he was fully aware that for nearly *four* years before he resigned, he was in default to the Government. We find him July, 1834, writing to him as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 18, 1834.

Sir: I regret to be under the necessity of noticing your omission to make returns for the months of April, May, and June last. By a circular dated the 15th of January last, you were advised of the necessity of promptitude in this respect; it remains that I should again remind you, once for all, that this is a duty which must be punctually observed.

I am, &c. LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Again, under date of the 28th February, 1835, he writes:

I cannot omit the occasion to impress upon you the necessity of a strict attention to, and punctual compliance with, the duties required of you in regard to the prompt deposite of the public moneys, and transmission of your accounts and returns, and to say to you that the performance of those duties must be regarded as paramount to all other in your official station. I am, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Again, twelve months after:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 4, 1836.

Sir: Your returns for the month of December have not been received. I regret that there should be any occasion to notice the neglect or accident (as the case may be) in this important duty, and avail myself of the occasion to inform you that, unless your future returns are received at the Department within the month next succeeding that for which the return is rendered, it will place me under the disagreeable necessity of reporting the fact to the Executive, in order to comply with the general rule in this class of cases. I am, &c.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Esq.
Receiver at St. Helena, La.

But no money and no returns came, and the fellow finding that no neglect could provoke the honest Secretary to dismiss him, had to come out himself, and tell his Honor that he was "not worthy of the trust." What a commentary upon the honesty and efficiency of the high functionaries of the Government!

How to cure Smokers.—In Hoopih, China, the singular punishment of cutting out a portion of the upper lip, to prevent opium smoking has been resorted to. It would be equally efficient to prevent tobacco smoking.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

The case of Samuel L. Gouverneur, which is now going on in the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the District of New York, has occasioned some singular developements, exhibiting the manner in which the public business was transacted during the administration of President Jackson.

The United States have sued Mr. Gouverneur for $100,000, alleged to be due for arrearages of postages received by him as Postmaster at New York. It has appeared, in the course of the trial that Mr. Gouverneur was frequently appealed to by the Department to raise money to sustain it in its difficulties, and that he did, repeatedly, raise large sums for it. The confusion which this duty, in addition to his regular functions as Postmaster, introduced, formed the ground work for this suit. The facts, as they were disclosed on the trial, we derive from the New York Courier and Enquirer:

Mr. Gouverneur assumed the duties of Postmaster of New York, on the first of January, 1829. A letter from Mr. C. K. Gardner, the treasurer of the Department, under date of October 3rd, proves that at that time the treasurer did not know what amount was in Bank, or what checks he had drawn on account of the office in New York, and begs of Mr. Gouverneur, the defendant in the present action, as a favour, if within his power "*to make good the deficiency.*" Shortly after he returned thanks to the defendant for having provided funds to meet a check of $5000, which had been protested; and adds that the letters of the defendant showed a disposition "highly gratifying to the Postmaster General, *and to all.*" Other letters introduced in the case, from Mr. Gardner, show that the Department at that period was not only reduced to the most beggarly condition, but that it was repeatedly indebted to the defendant, when it was extremely hard pushed, for the arrangement of its difficulties with the banks;—anticipating the day of adjusting the quarter's postages and protecting its paper in a variety of ways from dishonor. For all this service, the Department seems to have been at the time sufficiently grateful, and Mr. Gouverneur is assured that himself and his office are "*in the highest repute*, ALL ROUND!" What the circle may be which is here described, we can readily imagine.

In February 1834, Mr. Post Master General Barry wrote to the defendant, requesting him to raise money for the Department "*at almost any discount.*" "The character and credit of the department depend upon it." "I have the full and entire confidence of the President." "Taney declines affording even the *countenance* of the Treasury." "He will not even do what the Bank of the United States and its branches have done in transferring funds." It was on the tenth of the month that Mr. Barry thus wrote to Mr. Gouverneur, pourtraying the desperate situation of the department. Five days afterwards he wrote that "he had counted on his friendship, and *not in vain.*" And then follows an extraordinary account of an interview on the subject with the Hero of New Orleans. In the gratitude of his heart Mr. Barry went forthwith to General Jackson, to tell him what Mr. Gouverneur had done for the Department, and consequently for the credit of his administration. "I have TOLD ALL to the President, and he rejoices with me in the sincerity of his heart." Then he enjoined emphatically upon Mr. Barry that he should "never forget" the defendant. "REMEMBER THAT, SIR!" "I told him I should"—adds the Post Master General, "with feelings of the sincerest gratitude."

In April, 1834, the Investigating Committee of the Senate was actively engaged in ferreting out the abuses of the Post Office. Mr. Barry had long before commenced borrowing money, to sustain the sinking Department. Among other matters, he had borrowed a considerable sum of Mr. James Hamilton. On the 12th of April, Mr. Barry wrote to the defendant:—"From certain queries propounded by the Committee, I am satisfied that they have by some means become apprised of the arrangements with Hamilton. * * * I shall report these matters as DRAFTS, and not as LOANS—the amount of liability will not be changed, our drafts being the same, which will of course be reduced in proportion as they have been protected" by the defendant. * * * "I have conversed with the President, who knows all about it, *and says it is right, and that I have a right to borrow of whoever will lend!*"

There are sixty-seven receivers at Land Agencies in the Union, and of these *sixty-four* are defaulters! Comment is unnecessary.

The Spirit of Loco Focoism.—The following explains itself, and gives us a sad specimen of the system of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies," first introduced by the "Greatest and the Best."

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, OF MAY 3.

I, George Reed, of the District of Kensington, having been elected, through the votes of Democrats, County Treasurer, DO HEREBY SOLEMNLY PLEDGE MYSELF to make all appointments out of the Democratic party, and will USE THE UTMOST OF MY EXERTIONS to ADVANCE THE INTEREST AND PROMOTE THE SUCCESS of the Democratic party, and that said office shall, in all respects, BE STRICTLY AND ENTIRELY DEMOCRATIC.

Given under my hand, this 17th day of April, 1839.
GEORGE REED.

[A true copy of the original.]

This is Pennsylvania Loco Focoism, and is a mild example, compared with some we have seen.

Tennessee.—The Enquirer says that Polk is sweeping all before him in this State, and quotes the Nashville Union, that "he will be elected Governor by an overwhelming majority."

This same Union, on which the Enquirer relies, just before the last election, predicted the success of Genl. Carroll, (the Van Buren Candidate,) by a majority of 20,000—After the election it was ascertained that Cannon (the Whig) was elected by about 19,000 majority! The Union was about 39,000 votes wide of the mark! And so it will be again, if we read the signs aright. The Whig press in the State talk strongly of carrying their Governor by an increased majority, the State Legislature and every Congressional District.—So mote it be.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Secretary Woodbury gives notice, that on the 1st of May, the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding of the new issues, is $6,963,554 84
And of the old issues an aggregate of 4,882,569 70

$11,846,124 54

Which is the amount of the new *National Debt*, created by this economical Administration, in a period of profound peace—the Florida War always excepted!

Van Buren and the Tariff.—Has the Enquirer ever informed its readers that Van Buren voted for the Tariff of '24 and '27, and the "Bill of Abominations" of '28. To save it the trouble of looking up the record, we will give it the vote on the Tariff of '24, when the first great stride to protection was taken:

YEAS—Mr. Barton, Bell, BENTON, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, DICKERSON, EATON, Edwards, Findley, Holmes of Maine, JACKSON, JOHNSON of Ky., Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Indiana, and VAN BUREN—25.

NAYS—Mr. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Miss., Henry Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Ala., King of New York, Lloyd of Maryland, Lloyd of Mass., Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va., Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—23.

The votes of Van Buren and Col. Johnson would have defeated the bill.

Richmond Whig.

We understand, and what we now state will not be denied, that the Committee, who lately visited Washington, to petition the removal of the Collector, received from the President an answer to the effect that "their wishes should be respected,"—that this answer was placed upon Record in the proceedings of their Convention—that a letter was addressed by the Committee to Mr. Frick, in which he was apprised of the answer of the President, and threatened with a further appeal to a "superior power," and that he returned a reply in which he set them at utter defiance, and informed them that he had transmitted their communication to the Secretary of the Treasury, with a request that he would submit it to the inspection of the President.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

In the Recorder's Court, New York, GEORGE W. DIXON was found guilty of a libel on the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary—a punishment altogether too light for an offence which we have never known to be surpassed.

Steam Boat Accident.—From our New Orleans slips of the 8th instant, received by yesterday's mail, we have the details of a dreadful disaster that occurred on board the steam boat *George Collier*, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis. At half past one o'clock on the morning of the 6th inst., when within about 80 miles of Natchez the piston rod gave way which broke away part of the boiler stands. The steam which escaped scalded forty-five persons, twenty-six of whom died the same day.

Another fatal Steam Boat Explosion.—The last Mt. Vernon (Ia.) Courier, says: "The steamboat Avalanch, on Friday morning last, while descending the river, about four miles below this town, collapsed a flue, killing three individuals and scalding two others so shockingly that no hopes are entertained of their recovery. If we are informed correctly, all the men killed or wounded were firemen or deck hands. After remaining at the landing two-thirds of the day to bury the dead, she was taken in tow by another boat and proceeded on her voyage."

Morus Multicaulis Buds.—From some cause, unknown to us, the Morus Multicaulis Buds, planted in this section of country this spring have turned out badly; not more than one half of them have come up as yet, and many that did come up have since died. If such be the case throughout the United States, we expect that there will be a great demand for Morus Multicaulis Buds next spring.—*Halifax Advocate.*

Mulberry Trees.—Our mulberry growers are seriously alarmed for their cuttings—the high winds lately prevailing have so crusted the surface of the ground that they have come up very badly—and as many of them have been in the ground a long time it is feared they never will come up—the cuttings that have come up, in some instances, have been cut off by the Grub worm, and it is doubtful whether they will grow again. One reason why trees were so high last season was the great loss sustained from failure of cuttings to vegetate—we trust that growers will have better luck this year.—*Centreville Times.*

Ups and Downs.—We observe a striking instance of the uncertain tenure of earthly goods, in a case lately reported in the London papers. It was a prosecution for perjury, in the course of which it was given in evidence, that the prosecutrix, Lady Parker, becoming security for her sister, Lady Lake, for the sum of £19,000, in consequence of legal proceedings for its recovery became an inmate of the King's Bench Prison, where she officiated as cook to the more wealthy portion of the prisoners.

American.

Important from Peru.—A private letter received by a commercial house in New York, via Jamaica, confirms the recent report of the victory obtained by the Chilian-Peruvian forces over those of the Protector, whose army was entirely destroyed by the opposing army at Tungay, on the 20th of January. The victors were about to enter Lima without opposition. This event is considered as a death-blow to the Confederation, and, it was hoped, would lead to a general pacification.

The defeat of the Protectoral Army, though so decisive, seems to have been unexpected.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, the Hon. Richard G. Dunlap was introduced by the Secretary of State to the PRESIDENT, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Republic of Texas.—*Globe.*

The Nashville Banner of the 1st instant says:—"Ex-President Jackson was in town again, yesterday, walking about the square, apparently in very good health."

Federal Court.—The Spring Term of the Tribunal for the District of North Carolina commenced in this City on Monday last. Present, Judges Barbour and Potter.

On Tuesday, Boardman, a seaman, brought from Newbern, was tried for mutiny and an attempt at mutiny. He was found guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Badger, the defence by Mr. Bryan.

Raleigh Star.

BRUCE'S ADDRESS.

Good bye Anthony!—We received the following epistle from the Post Master at Carthage.

"SIR: Your paper addressed to ANTHONY BRUCE at this office, remains in office: Mr. Bruce having removed to some part of the West." Now whereas Mr. Bruce may be in the far West we would think him to remember that he owes a "poor printer" in North Carolina $2 50, and unless he subscribes merely to *encourage* us, he will no doubt send it *(post paid)* forthwith.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"The lowest depth of human baseness."

The Editor of the "Nashville Union," (who has for some time, like his faithful colleague in this City, been resorting to every kind of party manœuvre, to make the people believe that the Whig party is friendly to the Abolitionists,) declares that before he went to Nashville, when editing a paper in Massachusetts, he "LABORED ASSIDUOUSLY TO PERSUADE THE NORTHERN ABOLITIONISTS TO GIVE THEIR VOTES FOR MR. VAN BUREN!" This man now comes to a slave holding State, and presumes to libel and censure its native citizens, by telling them that *they* seek the alliance of Abolitionists! *He is not playing this game single-handed.* Are there not many such traitors in the South?—*Raleigh Register.*

The STANDARD, in noticing the appointment of 'Sub-Treasury Whig,' given to Mr. C. Fisher, by the Wilmington Advertiser, says "We might as well talk of a Mahometan Christian, a pious infidel, or a Republican Federalist." This is done for the purpose of enlisting a portion of the States Rights men in the ranks of the "Democracy."—And yet all will remember the time when the Standard denounced these same Nullifiers as the deadliest foes of Republicanism, and as unworthy the notice even of the party in power. If we mistake not, the same candid and consistent print immediately after Gov. Dudley's first election, charged that the Whig victory was gained mainly by the co-operation of the Nullifiers, and called upon its party to shun them as they would the approach of a pestilence. We will not grumble at the contingency which now makes the Editor a suppliant at the shrine of the "*insane Nullifiers*," but the trite old adage that "drowning men catch at straws,' seems to be a potent principle of late, not only with the Standard, but with the entire party who are endeavoring to sustain a corrupt and *sinking* Administration.

Raleigh Register.

The Whig Mayor and Councils of New York went out of office on Tuesday and yesterday their Loco-foco successors took their places. And so great was the crowd of applicants for office that, in the language of the Commercial, fat men sighed, groaned and grunted—slim men complained in anguish that elbows were forced through them—strong men affirmed that they should faint—tall men stood on tiptoe—and little men shrieked in mortal terror, as the prospect of being trodden under foot glared horribly before them. Benches gave way—hats were crushed into shapeless masses—toes were corns on shot pangs of agony into their owners' vitals—"Old Hays" shouted with the strength of his iron lungs—and his subordinates braced themselves with all their might against the iron railing, which seemed at every moment on the point of being swelled with the floor.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

A Van Buren paper makes an angry charge against a Collector whom he wants removed, viz: "*That he has not attended a single Administration meeting since he accepted the Office.*" He could not bring a more serious allegation.

Bones of a Mastodon.—Our readers will recollect of reading some time last summer of the discovery of the bones of a gigantic animal in Crawford county, Ohio. These bones are now in Pittsburgh, Pa. The bones of the head, including a number of grinders, are in a remarkable state of preservation; and some faint idea of what the living animal was, may be formed, when we state that the skull and upper jaw are 3 feet 3 inches in length, and weigh 160 lbs. the lower jaw 77 lbs.—the whole head 237 lbs. of dry bones! There are many other bones—legs, ribs, vertebræ, &c. all in a good state of preservation.

Pittsburg Advocate.

In Northern Virginia and her great and rich vallies, the Wheat Crops are reported to be luxuriant and bountifully promising. In the James river Wheat districts they are represented as unpromising—the "fly" is said to have carried its ravages to a great extent.

In the Northern and Northwestern States the accounts generally are of a pleasing kind. In some parts of Kentucky the Tobacco plants have suffered much.

True Philosophy—The Farmers.—Two farmers, who were neighbors, had their crops of early peas killed by the frost. One of them came to condole with the other on their misfortune. "Ah!" cried he, "how unfortunate we have been, neighbor! I have done nothing but fret ever since. But bless me! you seem to have a fine healthy crop coming up just now: what are these?" "These," said the other; "why, these are what I sowed immediately after my loss." "What, coming up already?" cried the fretter. "Yes; while you were fretting I was working." "What! and dont you fret when you have a loss!" "Yes, but I always put it off until I have repaired the mischief." "Lord! why then you've no need to fret at all." "True," replied the industrious gardener, "and that's the very reason; in truth it is very pleasant to have no longer reason to think of misfortunes; and it is astonishing how many might be repaired by a little alacrity and energy."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 22, 1839.

The Virginia Election takes place to-morrow. We shall have some, but not all, of the returns in time for our next paper.

IMPROVEMENT.—We are glad to find that the Washington (N. C.) Whig, a staunch and spirited advocate of the good cause, has been enlarged, and is now printed on new and handsome type. This is a gratifying evidence of increased prosperity.

The Whig contains the proceedings of meetings in favor of Mr. Stanly's re-election to Congress, in five of the Counties of that District. They breathe the finest spirit, and do not allow of a doubt of his success. His old competitor, Dr. Hall, is spoken of as a candidate once more.

HON. A. H. SHEPPERD.—Some of our exchange papers have stated that this gentleman has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Stokes district. This is a mistake. We are informed by a gentleman direct from Stokes that Mr. S. is again a candidate, and with a moral certainty of being elected by a larger majority than in 1837.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Fifteen of the Grand Jury of Randolph, at the late County Court, united in a recommendation of Mr. Clay for the Presidency. They adopted resolutions denouncing the Sub-Treasury and the extravagance of the Administration, and tendering the expression of their cordial approbation of the Congressional course of their late Representative, Mr. Rencher.

WILKES COUNTY.—At a Whig meeting held at Wilkesborough on the 30th ult. resolutions were introduced by Gen. Wellborn, and unanimously adopted, denouncing the interference of the officers of the Federal government in the elections,—the system of rewards and punishments—and the Sub-Treasury. The following are part of the resolutions:—

7th That the public lands rightfully belong to the people of the United States, that they ought to be administered for the benefit of the old as well as the new States, and we consider the attempt to depreciate their value and surrender them to the new States as the result of political trafficing, intended to propitiate support to a sinking Administration.

8th We cannot give our support to an Administration that with professions of economy is distinguished by unusual extravagance, that under the banner of Democracy seeks to fortify the Executive by an increase of power, and with pretensions to Republicanism, unblushingly wields the influence and patronage of the Government, and essays to barter away the national domain to sustain its abused power.

9th To circumscribe the right of instruction by a fixed formula of words, may comport with the hypercriticism of a minute politician and suit the equivocations of duplicity, but it is repugnant to the good faith of an honest representative and beneath the dignity of an elevated statesman.

11th That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, by his eminent qualifications as a Statesman—his ardent patriotism, and his illustrious public character, is entitled to our support for the next Presidency.

The Wilmington Rail Road Company has removed Capt. Davis, from the command of the Steam Boat North Carolina, on account of the collision between that boat and the Vanderbilt.

The Advertiser states that two more sections of the road will be opened about the 1st of July.

WRIGHT ALLEN.—This notorious individual, who was advertised in the Observer a few months ago, as a negro stealer, was tried at Charleston a few days ago, for stealing and selling a negro girl belonging to Jas. B. Collins of that city. The evidence was not sufficient to convict him, and he was remanded to jail to await any demand which might be made for him by the Executive of Maryland. He ought to be demanded by the Governor of North Carolina.

FOUL PLAY.—A writer in the last North Carolinian, who calls himself "Fair Play," (in allusion to our remarks against the "union of Church and State," by electing Ministers of the Gospel to Congress and the State Legislature,) amidst a multitude of questions to the same purport, asks the following:—

"Does the editor of the Observer think that his readers are so cursed with short memories that they have forgotten the ardent zeal with which he espoused the cause and advocated the election of a certain *Honorable Divine*, to a seat in Congress from this same District?" * * * "If it was allowable in the case of John Culpeper, (and those who read the Observer at the time when Mr. C. was before the people will know that the Observer then thought it was,) what makes it criminal in William A. Morris *now*?"

We take the liberty of telling this writer that his assertions are sheer fabrications, destitute of the shadow of a shade of foundation. We never did, either in the Observer or otherwise, support the Rev. John Culpeper for Congress, or any other office. Mr. Culpeper was an Adams man and a Federalist, and we were neither Adams man nor Federalist, and therefore we did *not* support him.

But who is this man who thus asserts that we espoused the cause of Mr. Culpeper with "ardent zeal," and who pretends to have printed evidence of the fact? We invite the Editor of the Carolinian to call at our office and examine our files, and satisfy himself of the fact, and then to expose the *name* of the *slanderer*.

Is this the mode by which the North Carolinian expects to elect Mr. Morris? It will find itself mistaken. There is too much sterling integrity in this Congressional District to tolerate this kind of "Fair Play."

The Editor of the Observer will not discuss the merits of small bills. We take it for granted that he "gives it up" for good and all. We should have liked to "splinter a lance" with him on this subject, but to bring a cock into the pit that will not fight, is like a certain operation of another kind, mentioned in Sterne's Tristram Shandy, which cannot be well done—"*nolens volens*."—*North Carolinian.*

We are probably not so familiar with the sports of the pit as our neighbor; but if we mistake not, there are rules which exclude *foul play* in that as in all other games. Not having received *fair play* at the hands of the Carolinian, we did not deem it at all incumbent on us to pit our cock against his. The cock at which he has been pecking with such "forcible feebleness," is not *ours*, but his *own;* and that he should crow so lustily at a victory gained over his own dunghill fowl, shows how high an opinion he has of his own prowess.

We recommend the following to the notice of the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, and suggest that it would form a good subject for *his* next Lecture on abolition. The Editor cannot have forgotten that Mr. Morris was the late Van Buren Senator in Congress, whose speeches he was formerly, we believe, in the habit of publishing:—

"Ex-Senator Morris and Abner Kneeland have been [illegible] in Cincinnati. The former depicting, in his usual blunt style, to the Van Buren household, the horrors of slavery, and the great virtue of abolitionism; the latter, doling out to a few malcontents the folly of all scriptural belief. Abner Kneeland has left Boston for good, and is to be the oracle of Loco Focoism in the Far West.—*Cincinnati Whig.*

WHO ARE THE FEDERALISTS?—The great test of Federalism with the modern democrats, appears to be, the Banks, the Banks. If a man is for sustaining these institutions, as for sustaining all other legal institutions of his country, he is at once set down as a Federalist, unless he is deceitful enough at the same time to shout hosannahs to Van Buren and the democracy, and then he is a good Democrat, notwithstanding he may have aided to create Banks, and may be a stockholder, or an officer, or an attorney for a Bank.

Whilst we deny the correctness of the test, Bankism having nothing to do with Federalism, we propose to show, that by their own rule *they* are Federalists and much more emphatically so than the Whigs.

We have heretofore stated that the Administration party was largely in the majority in the Legislature of Pennsylvania which in 1835, chartered the largest Bank now in existence. And we have stated, that from 1830 to 1837, during which the same party ruled the destinies of nearly all the States, the number of Banks and the amount of Bank capital were more than doubled. That is, that more banks, and more bank capital, were created during these seven years of Jackson Van Buren rule, than had previously been created from the foundation of the government. These facts we gather from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress on the 8th of January, 1838, from which we proceed to compile the following table:—

States.	1830. *Banks.*	*Capital.*	1837. *Banks.*	*Capital.*
Maine,	18	2,050,000	59	5,535 000
New Hampshire,	18	1,791,670	27	2,839,508
Vermont,	10	432,625	20	2 200,000
Massachusetts,	66	20,420,000	138	40,830,000
Rhode Island,	47	6,118 397	64	18,300 000
Connecticut,	13	4,485.177	31	8,665 607
New York,	37	20,083,353	98	37,303,460
Pennsylvania,	35	14,610,333	50	59 944,435
New Jersey,	18	2,017,009	33	10 875.000
Delaware,	5	830 000	4	1,410.000
Maryland,	13	6,250,495	28	29,175,000
Dist. Columbia,	2	3.875.794	7	3,500.000
Virginia,	4	5.571.100	6	8,531,200
North Carolina,	3	3.195,000	3	3,000,000
South Carolina,	7	4 631.000	10	22.956,318
Georgia,	9	4 203.029	20	11,790.573
Florida,	1	75.000	11	13,800 000
Alabama,	2	643.503	3	14.458 969
Louisiana,	4	5,665 980	16	54,554.000
Mississippi,	1	950,000	14	39.400 000
Tennessee,	1	737,817	4	6 600,000
Kentucky,	no returns.		4	9,246,640
Arkansas,	do	do.	2	3,500,000
Missouri,	do.	do.	1	5.000,000
Illinois,	do.	do.	2	2.800,000
Indiana,	do.	do.	1	1,980,000
Wisconsin,	0	000	4	1,600,000
Ohio,	11	1,454 386	32	12,900,000
Michigan,	1	100,000	17	7,500.000
Total State Banks	329	110,192 268	709	440,195,710
U. S. Bank,	1	35 000 000		
Total.	330	145 192 268		

These are the facts as disclosed by the records of the Treasury Department, and they cannot be disputed. Our readers know, that during the period embraced by these returns, the Whig party was struggling in an almost hopeless minority, in probably three-fourths of the States. Let us look at a few of the States separately.

In Maine, the increase is 41 banks and three and a half millions of capital, of which nearly three millions were created in 1835 and 1836, years of Jackson rule.

New Hampshire has never been rescued from the Administration. Increase upwards of a million.

Rhode Island, increase about twelve millions, was a Jackson State until a year or two ago.

Connecticut, where the number of Banks has nearly trebled, and the capital doubled, has only been a Whig State during the last year.

New York, the very hot-bed of Van Burenism, his own native State, and entirely under his control until within the last eighteen months, has also nearly trebled her banks and doubled her capital. In the year 1836, when the Whigs had but 34 members in the Assembly, the increase was *nine* millions!

Pennsylvania, a devoted and unwavering Jackson State, till after the re-charter of the U. S. Bank by her Legislature, has nearly quadrupled her bank capital. She has not contented herself with giving a new existence to that bank, but the increase, exclusive of that, is ten millions, not a dollar of which has been created since 1836.

New Jersey has generally been an Administration State. She has nearly doubled her number of banks, and quintupled the amount of capital.

Virginia, an unwavering Jackson Van Buren State, until recently, has added three millions, (and since the date of the Secretary's return a much larger sum,) to her capital.

North Carolina has not increased either her number of banks, or the amount of her capital; but let it not be forgotten, that the charters of all her banks expired in 1835, and that that was the moment for the Jackson party to crush the monsters, if they had desired to do so. But no. The humbug is of more recent growth. Demagogues had not then discovered that to abuse the banks and the credit system, was the wide avenue to the affections of the ignorant and unprincipled. Then Gen. Jackson himself condescended to have his *pets* among these institutions, and it was therefore a matter of *principle* for all *democrats* to cherish banks. Instead of permitting the banking system to cease from among us at that time, the Jackson party went to work to re-create the very same number and amount of bank capital that had existed before.

South Carolina was a Jackson State, then a nullifying State, and now probably a Van Buren State, but *never a Clay or Whig State.* She has doubled her banks and quadrupled her capital.

Georgia, never a Whig State until since the period embraced by the Secretary's report, has doubled her banks, and nearly trebled her capital.

Florida we pass over, as we did the District of Columbia, because neither has a vote, and their party politics are unknown.

Alabama, a devoted Jackson Van Buren State, has more than *twenty* times as much bank capital as in 1830.

Louisiana, generally a Jackson State, with occasional changes, has four times as many banks, and ten times as much capital.

Mississippi, which did not waver in its devotion to Jacksonism during the whole period embraced in the Secretary's report, fairly carries off the palm. From 1 bank, with less than a million of capital in 1830, she had in 1837, 14 banks and nearly *forty* millions of capital. This kind of horror of bank capital reminds one of Gen. Jackson's economy, which *reduced* the expenditures of the government from *thirteen* millions to *thirty-nine* mill ons. The rule for this species of reduction is only found in the Jackson arithmetic.

Tennessee, always a Jackson State until about three years ago, has added nearly six millions to her capital.

As to Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana, we can say nothing, as the Secretary had no returns in 1830, on which to base a comparison.

But how is it, that in Missouri, the land of humbug himself, we find one *rag factory*, as Benton would call it, with a mammoth capital of five millions! Shall we credit the evidence of the Secretary on th s point? Surely it must be a libel on Benton, who would never have permitted *his* State to create such a monster. It would injure his character for *honesty* and *sincerity* to suppose such a thing.

Ohio has been at times governed by both parties. Gov. Lucas, who presided in her chair of State until two or three years ago, was a thorough Jackson man. So have been her Senators in Congress since Mr. Ewing was proscribed. Her increase is upwards of eleven millions.

Michigan, uniformly a Van Buren State, from *one* bank, with $100,000 of capital, had in 1837, *seventeen* banks, with *seven millions and a half* of capital. She has now, in 1839, probably double as many banks, if we may include those which have failed. There is no State in the Union, perhaps, where banks have been created with so much facility, and based upon a less substantial capital, than this.

We think we have shown, conclusively, the hollowness of the pretences of the Van Buren party, that the Whigs are *the* bank men, and consequently *the* Federalists. We might go on to show from Gen. Jackson's messages, that *he* said he could furnish the plan of a National Bank which would be free from objection. We might show from the correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, that he urged the banks to expand, to lend freely to the people, so as to *supply the place* of the U. S. Bank, which it was hoped Gen. Jackson had killed; the effect of which was to induce these banks to increase their capital, and flood the country with what the party now call an irredeemable paper currency. We might show from Mr. Van Buren's own message, that he disclaims hostility to banks. But we have already occupied too much space.

Our readers will of course not understand us as opposing a reasonable amount of bank capital. We have made no concealment of our opinions. Popular or unpopular, we have always avowed our belief, that a portion of such capital is not only useful but absolutely necessary in a young and enterprising country like this. Without it, we should now have been without the rail roads, canals, and other public works which exhibit themselves in every section of our country. We should have been immeasurably behind our present condition in prosperity. But we do object, and have always objected, to the wild extent to which the system has been carried. And now, when the Administration party flooded the country with bank paper, it is a little too bad that the Whigs should be accused of the sin, and reproached as Federalists, by those who would throw dust in the eyes of the people.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.—The two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church met at Philadelphia on Thursday last. The Old School Assembly convened in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, and was organized by the appointment of the Rev. J. L. Wilson of Cincinnati, as Moderator, and the Rev. Jacob Green Temporary Clerk. About 160 members appeared.

The New School Assembly met in the First Presbyterian Church, and elected the Rev. Baxter Dickinson, D. D., of Lane Seminary, Moderator, and the Rev. Henry A. Rowland Temporary Clerk. About 150 members were present.

THE FLORIDA WAR.—The Globe denies the account from the New Orleans Bee, of the arrival of Gen. Macomb at that city, with particulars of the conclusion of a Treaty with the Indians. It says that the General is still in Florida, endeavoring to "pacify the Indians;" but declares that "the Government has no intention to surrender any portion of Florida to the Indians as a permanent residence."

Lieut. Hulbert and private O'Driscoll, of the 6th Infantry, were killed by the Indians on the 3d inst. Lieut. H. was a graduate of West Point Academy, and a young officer of high character. Three persons were also murdered near Newnansville, Messrs. Perrine, Stout, and Ellis.

From the news received from Tampa Bay, it would appear that the Indians are determined not to treat with a view to emigration. They have heard that the land which Government had assigned them west of the Mississippi cannot be found on their arrival—that country is no longer theirs, and they are naturally angry, and resolved to remain where they are at all hazards. The chief of the Tallahassees said at Tampa that, if the soldiers were sent after them, they would fight until their powder and lead was gone, and then with bows and arrows. He would not agree to hold council with General Macomb, for he was certain the whites had two faces; he spoke the sentiments of all the Indians north of Tampa Bay, and that any Indian who attempted hereafter to come in to the whites, would be killed. On the night of the 22d of April, about one hundred hostiles went into Tampa, and took away some thirty friendly Indians, who were waiting to emigrate. During the night the Tallahassee chief held a long talk with a Spaniard, named Jeane Mantes De Oca, who speaks the Indian language well, and communicated to him what we have narrated above.—*Star.*

CLARKSVILLE, (E. F.) MAY 5, 1839.

"The Indians have played havoc on the Santa Fe—they killed Perrine, Hagin, and three others, and have been seen at Travis', below the wood place. Capt. Brooks had a chase at five last Friday, near Lake George, but they got too close the shore before he got up to them; they left the boat and took to the woods. The Indians have burnt some places—pulled the corn up in the fields, and done all kinds of mischief. They even came to Fort Butler and tried to steal a horse, and were shot at by the sentinel; but, the order is not to shoot at them. All is now confusion throughout the country. No tidings of their coming in to treat."

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Charles A. Griswold, Teller in the Commercial Bank of Manchester, Miss., lately abstracted upwards of $11,000 from the Bank, and fled. He had lost the money at the Gambling Table. A reward of $500 is offered for his apprehension.

A horrid murder was committed near Columbus, Miss. on the 24th ult. on the body of Cilian White, of Russelville, Ala. who was shot through the head with two pistol balls. The object of the murderer was supposed to have been plunder, of which, however, he obtained but little. The citizens of Columbus immediately raised $1210 as a reward for the arrest of the murderer, and parties were despatched in all directions in pursuit, but so far without success.

A day or two afterwards, a large meeting was held, at which Col. Jas. H. Smith, formerly of this State, presided, to take measures to rid the city of Gamblers, and other vagabonds who have no visible means of support.

The Standard quotes from Alexander Hamilton, who was a monarchist of the revolutionary days, a string of his peculiar sentiments, and leads its readers to infer that he is a present leader of the Whig party. Doubtless many of the readers of the Standard are stupid enough to be gulled by its tricks. In the same breath the Standard says,—

"As we shall have occasion to enlarge upon this subject under a different head, at a future period, we quote, for the present, but a few items in the modern "whig" creed. In the first place federal whiggery says "to our party belong all the *talents* and *decency*"—consequently, "let Congress take care of the *rich*, and the *rich* will take care of the *poor*." The N. York "whig" committee said, "Property is the surest test of merit." Having thus spoken for themselves the federal "whigs" say of the democracy and of the people, that "the advocates of Jeffersonian democracy are low in knowledge and still lower in principle;" that they "must drive back the *rubble route* into their filthy dens;" that "farmers are no more fit to handle our statute books, with their *huge paws*, than a blacksmith is to repair watches;" that "it is needless to talk of the intelligence of the people, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."

This does credit to the ingenuity of the Standard. Its most striking characteristic is, that it is entirely original with that paper, and *therefore* utterly false. The Standard has repeated so often what it calls these items of the Whig creed, that we are inclined to think it really begins to believe its own story.

ABOLITION.—We hope those of our readers who believed as we did, and do, that the discussion of the subject of abolition ought never to have been permitted in the newspapers of the South, will not forget, that we resisted, for a long time, every provocation to touch the subject at all. We were at length obliged, by the repeated slanders of the administration papers, to forego our own inclinations, and our settled convictions of propriety, repel those slanders, and to carry the war into the ranks of the administration. We still think, that great evils may result to the South by such a discussion; but it is not in human nature to sit quietly by and endure such misrepresentations as those doled out each week to the readers of the Raleigh Standard.

If our opinion on this subject needed strength, we should derive it from a sentence quoted by the Globe from the Liberator, that the very thing the abolitionists desire, is the discussion of the subject. The Standard *has* agitated it most effectually, and therefore has been playing into the hands of the abolitionists. A most untiring auxiliary is the Raleigh Standard. Being located in a Slave State, it is equal to a score of abolition Societies at the North.

The Raleigh Standard once said that the people of North Carolina were more easily gulled than any people on earth. It is this opinion which the Standard is endeavoring to carry out, when it would persuade its readers that the Whigs are the authors of the proscriptive principle. But there is a bound to their gullibility; and all who recollect the early days of the administration of Gen. Jackson, cannot have forgotten the prodigious excitement which the introduction of that abominable principle produced. It was new and alarming to all except the greedy thousands who flocked to Washington to *demand* their reward. It is scarcely to be wondered at that the Whigs in the Northern States have followed the odious example; and it is a matter of honest pride that neither party has attempted it in North Carolina. The Standard seems ripe for it; but the people would be outraged by the introduction of such a mercenary principle.

GEORGIA.—A Convention is now in session in Georgia to amend the Constitution by reducing the number of members of the two Houses of the Legislature.

Southern Literary Messenger.—We are indebted to the publisher for the May No. of this popular work.

The County Court of Rowan, in appointing Justices to take the lists of taxables, attended to the Circular of the Governor on the subject of collecting statistical information, by furnishing each one with a copy of that interesting paper, and expressed a hope that it would be diligently attended to.

They also in obedience to the act of Assembly on the subject of Common Schools, ordered boxes to be opened at each election precinct, to receive the votes of the people on this subject. It is to be hoped that every other Court will do the same.

Salisbury Watchman.

Connecticut U. S. Senator.—The Hartford Courant says that the Hon. Dennis Kimberly, U. S. Senator, has resigned his office, on account of ill health. It will devolve upon the Legislature, now in session, to fill the vacancy. A Whig, of course, will be elected.

The Southern trade with New York has fallen off very much the present season. The South has not laid in her usual quantum of imported goods there by a great deal. May we not regard this as a favorable omen for the South? Has not the increased importations of the South caused this effect?

Richmond Compiler.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REPRESENTATIVE DELINQUENCY.

The annexed letter, which we have received from a gentleman in one of the largest counties of Virginia, discloses a withholding of information from his constituents, by one of the Representatives of that State, which all fair minds, we think, must deem culpable. The suppression of documents, published by Congress for the information of the People—on matters of deep public concern—seems to us a breach of the Representative trust. Of each of the Reports referred to in the letter, more than twenty thousand copies were printed by the House of Representatives for distribution, yet not a single copy would this Representative permit his constituents to see. As a party man, he might well dread to communicate to the People such revolting disclosures of peculation, plunder, and mis-government, but as a Representative, if not as a patriot, the suppression was irreconcilable with his duty.

Messrs. EDITORS: I address you for the purpose of asking the favor of you to send me a copy of the report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives. I mean the Majority's Report; the Minority's Report has been distributed plentifully in this region; but not a single copy of the Majority's Report has reached this county. You are aware that ——, who was our Representative in the last Congress, is a thorough-going Locofoco, which will account for the said report having been withheld from the People. You will confer a particular favor on me by sending a copy of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report of Defalcations—this document we have never had in this county.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The session of the United States Court commenced on the 6th instant, at Jackson. There were twenty-five hundred cases on the docket to be disposed of. A correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader says a large amount of property was involved in suit; but, in the sales under execution that had occurred, the sacrifices were not so great as might have been expected. At the sale of negroes, prices ranged from $800 to $1,000, which is as much as they are in reality worth. The negro-traders have combined to keep up the prices of this species of property, to save themselves from loss in the disposal of their own stock.

The recent derangements of the currency have taught the Mississippi planters a useful lesson in the business of agriculture. They are now convinced it is better to husband their resources, by "*raising all within themselves*," growing their own corn and meat, and all that the soil is capable of producing, than to follow the old plan of planting nothing but cotton. If the calamities with which Mississippi has been visited lead to such salutary reformations as are now in progress, her afflictions will be converted into rich blessings. Bad management is at the foundation of all the distress that now prevails. All that is wanting to the restoration of prosperity, is a return to sober sense and a diligent use of the vast resources and capabilities of that State.

N. Orleans Bulletin.

"Naval History of the United States," by J. Fennimore Cooper, has just been published in Philadelphia. The auhor is every way fitted for a work of the kind and there is little doubt but he has done it justice.

The Enquirer talks a good deal about Abolitionism and Whigism. We will give it a specimen of Van Burenism and Abolitionism.

The Editor of the Nashville Union, the leading Van Buren print in Tennessee, was recently imported from New Bedford, Massachusetts. While in Massachusetts, he edited an *abolition* paper, and urged the *abolitionists* to support Mr. Van Buren on the broad ground, that *Democracy* (or equal rights to *all* men) was but another term for *abolition!* The Nashville Banner has just produced the record to establish these facts on its tory neighbour.—*Richmond Whig.*

Famine.—The most appalling distress exists in the island of Newfoundland. Hundreds of families are in a state of starvation. The accounts of the suffering of the people are truly harrowing, being reduced to extreme wretchedness, without food or clothing, living on one miserable meal a day, and that consisting of putrid fish.

A Toper.—Mr. Vanhorn, a Dutch merchant, drank a certain number of bottles of port daily, and upon reckoning up the number he had drank during 23 years, it amounted to 35,686 bottles, or 59 pipes of red port.

Saul among the Prophets.—Ex-President Houston, of Texas, has joined a Temperance Society, and delivered several lectures in favor of the cause of temperance.

WOMAN, "divine woman," is not, after all, quite so much respected and adored in the old world as in the new. A traveller states that, in Vienna, he has not only seen females harnessed with men to carts, but also with dogs, and in one instance he even saw a woman and a jackass harnessed into a cart.

Jonathan's Description of a Steamboat.—It's got a sawmill on one side, and a gristmill on t'other, and a big blacksmith's shop in the middle; and down cellar there's a tarnation great pot boiling all the time.

Predictions for 1839.—The next session of Congress will be of uncommon interest and importance. This cannot fail of proving true, because it has been said every year regularly ever since we had a remembrance.

There will be a great noise about the country—whenever it thunders; and a great dust will be kicked up—by coaches and horses—unless the roads are McAdamised.

There will be more books published this year than will find purchasers; more rhymes written than will find readers, and more bills made out than will find payers.

Those who have debts to pay, and no cash, will lose their credit.

Many a fond fool will jump into a honey-pot—and find it mustard—without being able to say with the fly, "I'm off."

Many an old sinner will resolve to turn over a new leaf this year, but the new leaf will turn out blank.

Many a man will grow rich this year—in a dream.

Whoever is in love this year will think his mistress an angel. Whoever gets married will find out whether it be true.

Whoever makes the discovery that the world is given to lying, will do what Jack Falstaff has done before him.

Whoever hires money out of the banks will be in no hurry to see the last day of grace.

Whoever is high upon his score and low in his pocket, will think of a deputy sheriff.

Whoever runs in debt, this year, will be dunned.

Whoever is out at the elbows, will think of a tailor.

Finally; we are of opinion that this will be a wonderful year, just like all that have gone before it. Politicians will make fools of themselves, pettifoggers will make fools of others, and women with pretty faces will make fools of both themselves and others. The world will go round and come back to the place from which it set out, and this will be the course of many a man who should be up and doing. There will be a great cry and little wool, as at a shearing of pigs or a session of Congress.

WELLERISM.—"Beware of false *profits*"—as the Merchant said, when lecturing his clerks.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on Thursday evening last, by Robert Lyon, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW POWERS, of Robeson County, to Miss MARY CAIN, of Bladen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 18th, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Benjamin Rush, in tow, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for J. & J. Kyle, C. T. Haigh, H. & E. J. Lilly, Hall & Johnson, G. W. McDonald, G. B. Atkins, T. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, C. J. Orrell, A. McLauchlin, Joseph Baker, J. Hnske & Son, E. W. Willkings, Cook & Co. Hart & Fuller, H. Leete, Yarbrough & Ray, and Curtis & Myrover, of this place, and for Craven & McCain, Jonathan Evans, Jr. B. F. Fraley, J. & W. Murphy, J. McRoric, E. McCallum, Rev. V. Velch, J. O. Wallace, T. Glenn, Miss Rhodeman, Evans & Nettle, Professor Phillips, Stockton & Huggins, J. M. Worth, Hunt Lowry, J. A. Lillington, M. & T. Hunt, H. A. London, J. Haughton, W. & A. Stith, and others of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 20th, Steamer Henrietta, and Messenger for Wilmington.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 22.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Molasses,	36 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon;	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn.	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour.	5 a 6	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool.	20 a 25

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 21.

Turpentine $2 50; Tar 1 40; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 75 a 7 50; Flooring do. 10 75 a 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 a $16; drawn, 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 25 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 90; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 25 a 4 50.

NEW YORK MARKET—May 16.

Cotton steady sales and at firm rates; Flour, but little arriving—steady sales of Western common brand at 7 25 and Southern at 7 25. Grain—Holders are asking 1 25 for Rye—sales of Corn at 95 cts.

CHARLESTON MARKET—May 18.

Cotton 14¼ to 17, chief sales at 15½; N. C. Flour $7½; Salt 1 75 to 1 87; Coffee 10 to 12½; Molasses 28 to 30.

COLUMBIA MARKET—May 18.

Bacon 10 to 12; Cotton 13 to 17; Flour 6 50 to 7 00; Corn 95 to 1 00.

CHERAW MARKET—May 17.

Bacon 10 to 12½; Coffee 12½ to 15; Cotton 14 to 17½; Corn 87½ to 1 00; Flour 6 25 to 6 75; Sugar 10 to 12½; Salt 2 75 to 3 00.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

May 14—Brig Cocheco from Savannah, Schr. Le-Roy from Martinique. 15—Brig Belle from New York. 16—Schrs. Thames from Charleston, Stewart F. Randolph from do. 18—French Brig Victorine (of Bordeaux) from Charleston. 19—Schr. Increase from Charleston. 20—Schr. Mail from New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 15—Brig Francis for Cuba; Schrs. Farmer for Stonington, Regulus for New York, Amer Patton for Philadelphia, Herald for do. 16—Schr. Chas. E. Thorn for New York. 18—Schr. Increase for Philadelphia. 20—Schr. Stewart F. Randolph for Martinique.

Produce per Rail Road for the past week.—Turpentine 477 bbls.; Bacon, 24,937 lbs; Corn, 177 bu.; Lard, 5 bbls.

Molasses.

30 HHDS. prime bright Retailing MOLASSES, just received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by E. W. WILLKINGS.

May 21, 1839. 46-4*w*

BONNETS.

WE have just received a *few*, and expect by the next arrivals to receive an additional supply of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, of various descriptions, which we offer at a small advance.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1839. 46-3w

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by E. J. HALE.

May 21, 1839.

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce. Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

☞ The Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Ashborough Citizen, Lincoln Transcript, Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Star will insert the above six months and forward their accounts to this Office.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, May 17th, 1839.

PURSUANT to an order of the Stockholders, books of subscription for the unsubscribed balance of the capital Stock of this institution, (being 1179 shares,) will be opened at the following places on the 19th day of June next, and kept open for ten days, viz.

Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Newbern, Edenton, Hillsborough, Salem, Salisbury, Charlotte, Elizabeth City, Halifax, Tarborough, Lincolnton, Morganton, Washington, Wadesborough, Wilkesborough, Jonesborough, Rutherfordton, and Oxford.

J. D. JONES, President.

May, 19th, 1839. 46-3w.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month.) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¾ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*

May 20, 1839. 46*ts*

Executor's Notice.

AT May Term of Bladen County Court, (last,) the Subscriber qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Alexander Cromartie, deceased, and hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEO. CROMARTIE, *Ex'r.*

Elizabeth Town, May 1839. 46-5*wpd*

STRAYED,

ON the 3d instant, a FILLY, 2 years old, bay, black mane and long black tail, with a star in her face, in good order when she went off A reward of Five Dollars will be paid for her recovery, or any information thankfully received.

DUNCAN GRAHAM.

Near Randalsville, Robeson county, N. C.

May 10, 1839. 46*pf*

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL,)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23-6mpd

100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37*tf*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627.000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69*tf*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber sometime in November last, a Negro man slave, named SILVESTER AUSTIN. Said slave was purchased of Mr. Davis, of Hamburg, who brought him from Halifax county, N. C. He is about 28 years of age, 5⅞ feet in height, stout built and quite black. Fifty dollars will be paid for the said slave, delivered safe in the Augusta jail, or twenty dollars if confined in any jail so that I can get him. It is supposed the said slave has made for Halifax, North Carolina.

ALEX. L. WALKER.

March 12, 1839. 37-3M

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL. *Also,* a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32*tf*

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr. Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14*tf*

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tfYpd

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

HORSE STOLEN.

STOLEN from my Plantation, 3 miles above the Fayetteville (Campbelton) Bridge, a small sorrel HORSE, no white, colour deep red, in thin order, much shaved with the gear, 6 years old this Spring, about 4 feet 11 inches high. It is supposed the person who stole him went up the old Raleigh Road. A reward of $25 is offered for the apprehension of the thief, and if the Horse has been let loose and taken up, a liberal compensation and expenses paid on delivery of the Horse.

W. S. LATTA.

March 13, 1839. 42-2*m*

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

To WILLIAM ADAMS THOMAS.

ROCKINGHAM, Richmond County, N. C., *April* 5, 1839.

DEAR SON: Having lately understood that you had been engaged in business at Hillsborough, and having passed through Fayetteville about the first of March, and being anxious for you to return home, I therefore affectionately invite you either to return or go to the Wake Forest Institute and complete your education. If you prefer the latter, and will inform me, I will send on the necessary funds to that place, but if your business is such that you cannot conveniently accept of the above proposition at present, I hope you will not delay writing to me, so that I may be able to open a correspondence with you, as it will afford me and your mother the greatest pleasure at any time to hear from you.

Yours, affectionately,

GEORGE THOMAS.

N. B.—Any information concerning WM. A. THOMAS, or WM. ADAMS, as he is sometimes called, will be thankfully received. [10-2m

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti, N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1839.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS.

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found th slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-eow1Y

CHEAP PAPER

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700.000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OFPROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKETS ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15.000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10.000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10.000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do.—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5 000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1.500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1.500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Nuumbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deductium!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders will be held in Fayetteville on Friday the 31st instant.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Pres't.*

May 6, 1839. 44-tf

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert the above three weeks.

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do. do.
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Cavlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

A VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to the South West, offers at private sale, his FARM in the County of Anson, on the Pee Dee River, about 12 miles from Wadesborough, known as the Mount Pleasant place. The Tract contains about 1700 ACRES, between 5 and 600 acres of which are cleared and prepared for cultivation. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, and small grain. There is about one hundred acres that is not surpassed by any Land on the Pee Dee in point of fertility. The Plantation is well watered, there being several never failing Springs of most excellent water on the premises. There are two comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, with the necessary Out Houses.

To the above Plantation there is attached a large

FISHERY,

Which, by a little attention, might be made very profitable. The subscriber during the last Spring season, with six small revolving nets, caught upwards of 3000 Shad, besides a great number of round fish.

Persons wishing to purchase a valuable Tract of Land, convenient to a good market, will do well to call and view the premises for themselves, as I am determined to sell; consequently a bargain will be given if immediate application is made.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. J. B. Douglas, at Wadesborough, or the Overseer on the premises.

MARTIN J. PICKETT.

April 12, 1839. 41-6w

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a connection in business under the firm of

H. & D. J. LILLY,

And are now opening a very large Stock of seasonable GOODS.

In their Stock may be found extra fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Crape Camlets and Bombazines, Brown Linens and Drillings, with a variety of Goods for Summer wear

French, English and American Prints, Printed Muslins and Lawns, Silk Goods of nearly every description, fancy Shawls and Collars, Gloves and Hosiery in great variety, Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons, superfine Velvets and Serges, Tailors' Trimmings in great variety and prime quality, Irish Linens and Lawns, Thread Cambrics, fine hem stitched and common Cambric Handkerchiefs, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Fronts, Italian Cravats and Stocks in great variety.

A large assortment of 3 4, 7 8, 4 4 and 5 4 Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Bleached Ditto Suffolk and Hamilton Drills.

Also, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware and Cutlery, together with a large assortment of Bonnets, of the latest style, some of which are very handsome.

Purchasers will please examine this Stock before buying, as it may be to their interest. We intend selling low either at Wholesale or Retail.

HENRY LILLY,
EDM'D J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, March 20, 1839 37-10w